33 1961

ALABAMA

Fire Station Number 21 Gets Negro Personnel

Atlanta Ward 07

Aug. 8-22-61

MOBILE, Ala. — (SNS) — Fire Station Number 21, newest Mobile fire fighter squad, has been designated full Negro personnel, according to the Mobile Beacon, weekly newspapper published here by Frank P. Thomas.

Atlanta Ga

Mobile becomes the first a only Alabama city, with expecti of all-Negro Hobson City, which h Negro fire fighters.

The Mobile Beacon in its Aug. issue said: "On Wednesday, Mob opened its first Negro-manned fi station. The brand new facili modern in every detail with t

"Heading the new station are Captains Eugene Fisher and Vernon Chestang who have been members of the No. 1 Station. These men are veterans in this field and well experienced. With the exception of two other men selected from the No. 1 Station, the others are recruits.

33 1961

COLORADO

28 New Policemen And 16 Firemen For Denver

DENVER. — Twenty-eight new policemen and 16 rookie firemen were welcomed to new duty by Mayor Dick Batterton and Manager of Safety John Schooley in ceremonies at the mayor's office last Wednesday.

The additional firemen bring that department up to its full authorized strength of 622 men.

Chief James E. Childers of the Police department, said 28 new men are half of the 56 he will add during the next few months. Authorized strength of the force is 796 men, and there are about 734 on active duty now. The 28 rookies will bring the number to 752.

The patrolmen will be given five months of Police Academy training now, during which they will be given part-time assignments with experienced men on the force.

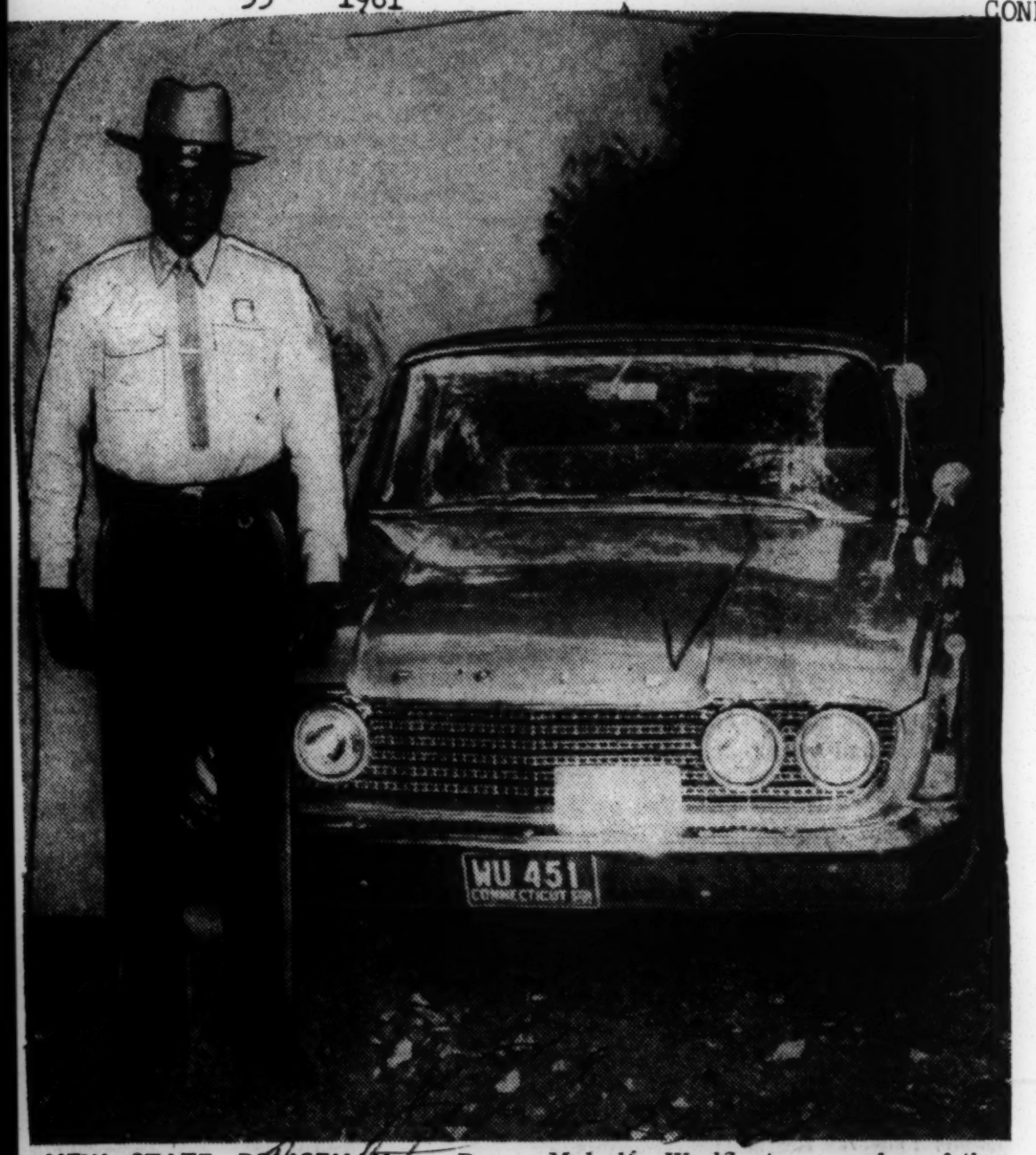
Firemen also serve a probationary period.

"By and large, we have a fine and dedicated group of men on our two departments."

The new policemen are: John W. Arko, Gordon D. Baker, Richard Benfante, Delbert M. Benson, Paul E. Brock, Robert L. Callahan, Joseph L. Coman, John R. Dore, Donald R. Gavito, John D. Gray, Leonard C. Johnson, Richard A. Kane, Wayne D. Knight, Bruce J. Kristoff.

Phillip F. Lambert, Fred B. Loya, James F. McKinnies, Joseph G. McManus, James T. Ribble, Vernon W. Seader, Robert L. Spickard, Robert L. Steen, Nich Susuras, Arthur D. Thomas, Henry E. Thomas, William W. Williams, Ronald V. Wright and Theodore V. Zavishlack.

The new firemen are: James T. Keshalo, Donald L. Yule, Lawrence A. Miskol, Arnold J. Edrich, Peter J. Callinicos, Wesley G. Wright, Gordon C. Bieber, Warren A. Sanve, George L. Baumbach, Lawrence E. Swanson, Ralph D. Cowgill, Leo A. Schumberger, James T. Turner, Robert L. Murphy and Barry S. Burkhardt. Roland C. Thompson was added to the force as a mechanic.



NEW STATE POLICEMAN Patrolman Albert Washington Sr., 30, has completed training at the Connecticut State Police Training School and is now assigned to regular duty under State Police Commissioner Leo J. Mulcahy. Washington, member of the Police Department for six years, began training on July 10th after placing second among 800 applicants in state police examinations.

33 1961

D.C.

DEC.

2- NEGROES SWORN IN AS MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE

2 Negroes Join Police Force At White House

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Negroes were sworn in Tuesday as members of the White House police force.

They are the first of their race to serve on the 160-member White House force.

Daniel Macon Cassel Jr., and Joseph Henry Payne Jr. were sworn into office by James J. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service. Both have been serving on the Washington police force and are transferring at their own request to the White House force.

The White House police force guards the grounds and mansion, as distinguished from the Secret Service that protects the president and his family.

33 1961 D.C.

33-Year-Old D. C. Mother to Become First Negro Woman Police Corporal

By John Cooper
Staff Reporter

The attractive, 33-year-old mother who will be sworn in Monday as the District's first Negro woman police corporal admits she loves her job.

Jayne Rich explained yesterday, "I look on everything that comes to me as a challenge. I get a real, immediate satisfaction out of helping people and get very frustrated when I can't."

Mrs. Rich also said she regards this promotion as "just a step." She plans to study for the sergeant's exam and "go as far as I can."

She explained that she has spent eight years as a policewoman and done many different kinds of work, including social rehabilitation, arrests and undercover assignments.

"Most of my arrests have been males," she said. "But men are very nice about being arrested."

Mental case and drunk, she admitted, sometimes gave trouble, but she said she got "nervous" only on narcotics arrests.

Her most important piece of undercover work, she said, came in 1958, two days after she returned to work from having a baby, when she posed as a prospective model in a case involving a charge of soliciting prostitution.

"I was only afraid I'd have to testify in court about what he said to me," she related.

Mrs. Rich first became interested in police work when a policeman she was dating advised her to apply. She did and got a job, she explained.

She also said her mother didn't want her to join the force. "She didn't think it was the proper thing for a girl to do," Mrs. Rich said. But she now likes to hear about Mrs. Rich's job.

Mrs. Rich is a native, third generation Washingtonian. Her grandfather, Charles N. Thomas, was the first Negro admitted to the D. C. Bar and an early desegregation advocate, and her father, Charles M. Thomas, was a long-time teacher and president of the Federation of Civic Associaeions.

She graduated from D. C. Teachers College and studied dramatics at Catholic University. She was also a part-time radio singer and dancing instructor while at college.

Mrs. Rich said she has held several jobs but finds police work "by far the most fascinating."

She lives with her husband, John, a salesman, and 3-year-old son, John IV, at 1445 Evarts st. ne.

The Washington Post

JAYNE RICH

. . . 33-year-old mother who will become a police corporal

Negro Deputy in Palm Beach, Fla.

WEST PALM BEACH (ANP) Leonard Stevens has been appointed a deputy sheriff by Palm Beach County Sheriff Martin Kellenberger who took office last month.

State-By-State Tabulation Of U.S. Negroes

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The following is the Census Bureau's state-by-state list of the U.S. Negro population:

State	1960	1950
Alabama	980,271	979,617
Alaska	6,771	lacking
Arizona	43,403	25,974
Arkansas	388,787	426,639
California	883,861	462,172
Colorado	39,992	20,177
Connecticut	107,499	53,472
Delaware	60,688	43,598
Dist. Columbia	411,737	280,803
Florida	880,186	603,101
Georgia	1,122,596	1,062,762
Hawaii	4,943	lacking
Idaho	1,502	1,050
Illinois	1,037,470	645,980
Indiana	269,275	174,168
Iowa	25,354	19,692
Kansas	91,445	73,158
Kentucky	215,959	201,921
Louisiana	1,039,207	882,428
Maine	3,318	1,221
Maryland	518,410	385,972
Massachusetts	111,842	73,171
Michigan	717,581	442,296
Minnesota	22,263	14,022
Mississippi	915,743	986,494
Missouri	390,853	297,088
Montana	1,467	1,232
Nebraska	29,262	19,234
Nevada	13,484	4,302
New Hampshire	1,903	731
New Jersey	514,875	318,565
New Mexico	17,063	8,408
New York	1,417,511	918,191
N. Carolina	1,116,021	1,047,353
North Dakota	777	257
Ohio	786,097	53,072
Oklahoma	153,084	145,503
Oregon	18,133	11,529
Pennsylvania	852,750	638,485
Rhode Island	18,332	13,903
S. Carolina	829,291	822,077
South Dakota	1,114	727
Tennessee	586 876	530,603
Texas	1,187,125	977,458
Utah	4,148	2,729
Vermont	519	443
Virginia	816,258	734,211
Washington	48,738	30,691
West Virginia	89,378	114,867
Wisconsin	74,546	28,182
Wyoming	2,183	2,557

Population On Farm Drops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government reports that the farm population has dropped to about 8.7 per cent of the nation's total. Ten years ago it was 16.6 per cent and 25 years ago it was 24 per cent.

The number of persons residing on farms last year was reported at 15,635,000. In 1950, the number was 25,058,000. In 1959, it was 21,172,000.

A part of this sharp drop from 1959 reflected a change in the definition of farm as used by the Census Bureau. A new definition eliminated many rural residential units and very small farms which previously had been classed as farms.

LA. POPULATION GROWTH NOTED

135.7 Pct. Increase Since 1900 Is Reported

Louisiana's population, since the turn of the century, has increased 135.7 per cent, the U.S. census bureau reported.

The Pelican State's population increase matched the 135 per cent increase for the nation as a whole. Louisiana has added 1,875,000 new citizens since 1900; the United States as a whole gained 103.1 million.

Neighboring Mississippi gained 627,000 persons since 1900, for a 40.4 per cent population increase. This percentage increase was the sixth lowest for the nation.

The five lowest states in change of population were (in order of low rating): Vermont, 13.4 per cent; Iowa, 23.6 per cent; Nebraska, 32.2 per cent; Arkansas, 36.1 per cent; Missouri, 39 per cent.

Arizona and California were the fastest growing of all 50 states in this century. Both had 358 per cent population increases since 1900.

The top states in rate of gain after Arizona and California were Florida, 836 per cent; Nevada, 579 per cent; Washington, 451 per cent; New Mexico, 388 per cent; Oregon 327 per cent; Idaho, 312 per cent; Hawaii, 311 per cent; and Wyoming, 255 per cent.

After California, the states with greatest numerical gains were New York, 9,513,000; Texas, 6,531,000 Ohio, 5,548,000; Michigan, 5,402,000; Illinois, 5,259,000; Pennsylvania, 5,017,000; Florida, 4,423,000; New Jersey, 4,183,000; North Carolina, 2,662,000.

ATLANTA'S NEGRO POP. RATIO SECOND IN U.S.

STATE DECLINES

Latest U. S. Census Bureau Statistics reveal that Atlanta's Negro population is second largest in the nation in regard to white percentage on a ratio basis.

The census report reveals that 38.3 per cent of the city's 487,455 people are Negro. The Census Bureau further stated that Atlanta is second to Washington, D. C., which has the highest proportion of Negroes of any of the 25 largest cities — 53.9 per cent of a total population of 763,956.

Although Atlanta has the second largest percentage of Negro population, the city still does not rank very high in actual Negro population according to the bureau.

First in this category is New York, with a Negro population of 1,687,931; Chicago second with 812,637; Philadelphia, 529,240; Detroit, 482,223; Washington, 411,737; Los Angeles, 334,916, and Baltimore, 326,589.

Three other cities reported that one-third or more of their population is Negro — New Orleans, 37.2 per cent; Memphis, 37 per cent; and Baltimore, 34.8 per cent.

The bureau said that Negro women outnumber Negro men in all of these cities.

Negro Population Increases In U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Negro population of the United States was 18,871,381 in April 1960, or 10.5 per cent of the total population counted in the 1960 census.

The Census Bureau, reporting these advance figures today, said the tabulation showed that the Negro population rose about 25.5 per cent from the 15,042,286 who were enumerated in the 1950 census.

Negroes then represented 10 per cent of the population total.

New York now has the largest Negro population with 1,417,511, the bureau reported. This represented an increase of 499,320 in the decade.

Five other states had more than a million Negroes: Texas, 1,187,125; Georgia, 1,122,596; North Carolina, 1,116,021; Louisiana, 1,039,207; and Illinois, 1,037,470.

Four states three of them in the South, showed decreases in Negro population. Mississippi showed the largest decline, a drop of 70,751. The state's Negro population stood at 915,743.

Arkansas had a decrease of 37,852, reducing the Negro population to 388,787. West Virginia had a decrease of 25,489, to a total of 89,378. A drop of 374 in Wyoming's Negro population reduced that state's count to 2,183.

New York led in the Negro population increase, its gain of 499,320 comparing with California's second-place increases of 421,689.

The other states showing the greatest increases were Illinois, 391,490; Florida, 277,085; Michigan, 275,285; Ohio, 273,025; Pennsylvania, 214,265; Texas, 209,667; New Jersey, 196,310; Louisiana, 156,779.

POPULATION MARK NEARING 3 BILLION

U. N. Finds Annual Increase More Than 45,000,000

By ROBERT CONLEY

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 2 — The population of the world will pass 3,000,000,000 this year, it was predicted here tonight.

The forecast was made in a new report by the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The report estimates the world's yearly population increase at between 45,000,000 and 55,000,000 — at least as great as or more than the entire population of France. And it suggested that even this estimate might be low.

The study covered the world's social conditions since 1953. It noted that the accelerating population growth was accompanied by more and more crowding into the cities, where lack of jobs, housing and education were leading to rootlessness, family breakdowns, delinquency and political unrest.

Citing gains in some fields, the report said much remained to be done in improving food production, health, housing and education and in setling refugees to meet what it termed the "revolution of rising expectations" throughout the world.

People in the industrialized nations were found to be making and spending more money than ever before, while Africans

33 1961

GEORGIA

MRS. SADIE M. GULLATT, mother of eight, is Linwood Park's first school policewoman on duty at one of the Atlanta, Ga. suburb's street crossings. Standing behind her are two unidentified children and AFRO reporter-salesman, J. T. Johnson.

10 To 15 More Negro Officers To Be Hired

Atlanta Police Department Superintendent J. L. Tuggle announced Monday that 10 to 15 additional Negro policemen will be hired in the near future after completion of the five-week training course.

Edwin E. Pritchett, head of the examination section at city hall, stated that, "22 applicants are presently under investigation as possibilities for jobs."

Pritchett said that a lot of people are stunned for the high amount of drop-outs that result from strenuous physical and mental tests that are necessary. Around 10 per cent of the applicants that apply become officers, he said.

He stated that an annually large number of applicants have applied for policemen's jobs due to the recession.

The Atlanta police departments annual report indicates that Negro police officers accounted for 16,094 of the total arrests made in 1960. This figure represents over 13 per ent of arrests made with 25 Negro policemen on duty.

Capt. E. B. Brooks, officer in charge of the Negro detail said recently, the record speaks for itself the men have done a wonderful Job, and I am awfully proud of them.

Atlanta patrolmen earn a minimum of $326.00 and reach a maximum of $403.00 per month.

Patrolman H. H. Hooks, one of the first Negroes to serve on the force, was elevated to the rank of detectives in Baugh's place.

At the same time six other Negroes were hired by the department as patrolmen.

Atlanta cop, 37, makes sergeant

ATLANTA — Howard Baugh, 37-year-old detective in the homicide squad, last week was made a sergeant—the first of his race to hold a superior officer's rank in the history of the Atlanta Police Department.

As sergeant, Baugh will serve as second in command of colored uniformed patrolmen.

Patrolman W.H.H. Hooks, one of the first of his race to join the force, was elevated to the rank of detective to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Baugh.

Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins cited Baugh as a policeman with an outstanding record. He also mentioned that he had received numerous letters from grand jurors who lauded Baugh's ability in handling cases and testifying in court.

Atlanta Police Dept Gets 1st Negro Sgt

ATLANTA — (ANP) — The Police Department last week elevated the first Negro ever to hold a superior officer's rank in its history to sergeant in a quiet ceremony at the police station.

Homicide Squad Detective Howard Baugh, 37, was named police sergeant to serve as second in command of Negro uniformed patrolman.

SGT. HOWARD BAUGH AND DET. H. H. HOOKS

New Sgt. And Detective

BAUGH, HOOKS RECALL POLICE EXPERIENCES

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Homicide Squad Detective Howard Baugh was promoted Friday to the rank of sergeant, and became the first Negro superior officer in the history of Atlanta's Police department.

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins announced the appointment of Patrol-man H. H. Hooks one of the first eight Negro policemen to join the homicide squad to replace Baugh. Jenkins stated that six Negro recruits were sworn in Friday to raise the total of Negro officers in the department to 36.

Baugh, a veteran of World War II with eight years on the force has served for six years on the homicide squad.

When asked how he felt about his promotion, Baugh said, 'I feel that the progress we have made could not have been made without the cooperation of patrolmen and superior officers in the department."

HOMICIDE SQUAD CASES REMEMBERED

In recounting cases he and his former partner, C. J. Perry, have solved and prosecuted, Baugh and "Strangely enough, one of the most fantastic cases we handled was a case that involved our finding a dead man in the street. We had no clues or witnesses, but finally gained information that took us to Griffin, Ga., and returning to Auburn Ave. that same day, we spotted the killer and arrested him."

Baugh said that looking at the pleasant side of his work, he has had the pleasure of giving police protection to E. Frederic Morrow, a member of former President Eisenhower's advisory staff, during his stay in Atlanta.

Always enthused when discussing his work, Baugh stated that he and Perry worked on the Johnny Eberhardt case (one of the ten most wanted men at the time). "We went to Detroit, Michigan and brought Eberhardt back to Atlanta to stand trial for murder," he sad.

Officer Baugh resides at 777 Shorter Terrace, and is married to Mrs. Manie O. Baugh. He has a daughter, Barbara Rowena, 17, and a son, Howard Ronald, 7. The Baughs attend St Paul of the Cross Catholic Church.

OFFICER H. H. HOOKS "DREAM COMES TRUE"

Det. Hooks in giving his reaction to being promoted said, "I was just counting, I have been on the force 13 years and 23 days, and this is something I can truthfully say that I have worked forward to obtaining."

Hooks further said, "I'm going to do my best to deter crime and I hope to be a credit to the department."

Looking back over his experiece with the police department, Hooks said, "Officer J. P. Jones and I caught three fellows in a robbery at Piedmont and Forrest Ave." The guys had the safe in the trunk of their car and we captured them about 15 minutes after the robbery, Hooks said.

Officer Hooks lives at 82 Boulevard SE. with his wife, Bobbie Hooks' daughter, Catherine Bell, is married to Eldrin Bell, one of the new police recruits.

NEW POLICE OFFICERS—Sgt. Howard Baugh, first Negro superior police officer in the history of Atlanta, gets the swing of his new duties as he brings three rookie officers to attention during roll call at police headquarters. Marion H. Baldwin, Charlie Tucker, Jr., and E. A. Bell are three of the six new additions to the Negro detail. (Photo by Perry)

Three Of Six New Officers On Duty

Three of the six additional Negro policemen sworn in by the Atlanta Police Department last Friday, began their tour of duty Saturday on the evening watch, according to Capt. E. B. Brooks, superior officer in charge of the 36 Negro officers.

Captain Brooks identified the new recruits as: M. H. Baldwin; E. A. Bell; C. Tucker, J. Thomas; E. E. Perkins; E. J. Knight. He said that Baldwin, Bell and Tucker started work Saturday and will be joined by the other new men after they terminate work at former places of employment.

Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins announced Saturday to promotion of Detective Howard Baugh to the rank of sergeant and the appointment of Patrolman H. H. Hooks to the vice squad as a detective.

Baugh, an eight-year veteran on the police force, in receiving his new rank became the first Negro in the history of Atlanta's police department to obtain superior officer status.

Detective Hooks, one of the original eight Negro policemen in, March 8, 1948, will work on the homicide squad with Baugh's former partner, Det. C. J. Perry.

The adding of six additional policemen followed an announcement last week by Chief Jenkins that 15 Negro officers would be added to the force.

Capt. Brooks stated Monday that "when the nine other Negroes are selected, the six new recruits will start a five week training period with the entire group."

There are presently four Negroes in the detective department, E. H. Lyons and J. D. Hudson are on the vice squad, and H. H. Hooks and C. J. Perry working with homicide.

Superintendent Tuggle stated that the new recruits will undergo an extensive five-week traniing program before graduation from school.

On March 8, 1948, Atlanta's first eight Negro patrolmen were sworn in as officers, and worked from the Butler Street YMCA.

Presently, there are four Negro detectives and one sergeant, with 37 patrolmen working from the police station on Decatur Street. The new patrolmen were identified as: Eugene Bell, McHenry Brown, Alexander Chivers, W. F. Collier, J. J. Early, W. W. Hargrove, Jr., and J. B. Phillips.

Ideal Of Dedication

Patrolman Dixon Gets Law Degree

An eager mind, dedication to self improvement; courage of convictions to sacrifice in obtaining a goal. So it is that Police Officer Claude Dixon, II, has earned a law dearee.

Dixon, 34-years-old, with 13 continuous years on the City of Atlanta Police force, embarked on the job of securing a law degree in 1955, and on March 14, 1961, was awarded the LL. B. degree from the Blackstone School of Law, Chicago, Ill., maintaining a B plus average.

When asked what gave him the determination to try for a law degree while holding down a full time job with the police department, Dixon, in the articulate manner of a lawyer, said, "While thumbing throughe some periodicals in the police library, I ran across an article written by Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins that was closely geared to what I had had in mind for some time.

Dixon said that self improvement was his goal and Chief Jenkins' message stated, "We encourage individual initiative and positive thinking in the police department. We do talerate officiousness on the part of the men or acts of discourtesy in dealing with the public."

The article further said, Dixon stated, that "Patrolmen who distinguish themselves in line of duty and those who attempt to further their education by enrolling in law school ,are given preference in promotions to the Detective Bureau.

Dixon, father of four children is remembered by many in Atlanta as being one of the first Negro officers on the police force in 1948.

The law graduate said that, "Little did I realize when we eight offcers patrolled Auburn Ave. that first day, 13 years ago, that I would someday receive my law degree—something I have wanted for a long time."

The Blackstone Law School requires three years of study, but Dixon taking the degree by correspondence, took the 66 law courses in five years, "Because I was interested in the law and how it functions," said the officer.

Dixon said that he will definitely stay with the police department and plans to take the Georgia bar examination as soon as it is possible.

In keeping with the laws of the police department, Dixon said proudly, "I have filed a letter with the department concerning the completion of my courses, as is required by Chief Jenkins."

More Negroes Added To P D In Atlanta

ATLANTA . . (ANP) . .

Seven additional Negro policemen have been added to Atlanta's Police Department, giving the city a total of 42 Negro officers, according to Superintendent J. L. Tuggle, in chrage of the officer train-

Negro Police Sgt. Slated --Jenkins

One Negro policeman will be upgraded to the rank of sergeant after the present project of raising the Negro contingent by fifteen members is completed, Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins said Wednesday at the Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club.

However, Chief Jenkins, making his annual report appearance before the forum group, pointed out that only six names of prospective new Negro policemen have been certified to him by the City Personnel Department following examinations.

An appropriation was made Jan. 2 for the addition of 15 Negro patrolment and examinations ordered. The search for the additional nine patrolmen is continuing, Chief Jenkins declared, stating that the standards could not be lowered.

Atlanta's lowered crime record in 1960 was pointed to with pride by the chief police official, who said however that his officers provide only one link since the "people are the courts of the last resort — if all men of good will could agree what is right and what is wrong we would not have a racial problem today."

During 1960, Atlanta officers answered 515,000 calls and complaints, while investigating some 67 murders among major crimes, Chief Jenkins reported. "We are meeting crime problems head-on," he said. It was pointed out that Atlanta's police force, which is the largest South of Washington and East of the Mississippi River, costs more than $4 million a year to operate

The chief said that members of this department were trained to use discretion and judgment to the best of their ability.

J. H. Calhoun moderated the Hungry Club session.

Among visitors presented to the assemblage were several from Africa and France on a State Department Cultural Exchange tour of the United States.

7 Additional Negro Policemen On City's Force

Seven additional Negro policemen have been added to Atlanta's Police Department, giving the city a total of 42 Negro officers, according to Superintendent J. L. Tuggle, in charge of the officer training program.

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The new patrolmen were identified as: Eugene Bell, McHenry Brown, Alexander Chivers, W. F. Collier, J. J. Early, W. W. Hargrove Jr. and J. B. Phillips.

2 More Achieve Detective Rank

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Two Negro patrolmen were elevated to the rank of detective yesterday by special order of Atlanta's Police Committee, on recommendation of Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins. The assignments are effective May 15.

The new detectives were identified as Claude Dixon, II, 34, and Robert McKibbens, both officers having served on the police force for thirteen years.

Dixon began studying for a law degree in 1955 and on March 14 1961, was awarded the LL.B. degree from the Blackstone School of Law, Chicago, Ill., maintaining a B plus average, while holding down a full time job with the police department.

Dixon and McKibbens are two of the original eight Negro patrolmen sworn in by the Atlanta Police Department in March of 1948. They will join four other Negroes presently working in the detective division.

Detectives C. J. Perry and H. H. Hooks are assigned to the homicide squad, and E. H. Lyons and J. D. Hudson work with the vice squad. Officer Howard Baugh was promoted March 31 to the rank of sergeant and became the first Negro superior officer in the history of Atlanta's Police Department.

McKibbens and Dixon will be assigned to their new jobs by their department superiors, with one man probably going to the vice squad and the other being placed in the robbery division, Chief Jenkins said.

Atlanta adds 7 to police force

ATLANTA — Seven additional colored policemen have been added to Atlanta's Police Department, giving the city a total of 42 colored officers, according to Superintendent J. L. Tuggle, in charge of the officer training program.

Superintendent Tuggle stated that the new recruits will undergo an extensive five-week training program before graduation from school.

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Five Seek Fire Dept. Jobs In Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (UPI) — The Savannah civil service board Thursday announced it had received applications from five Negroes for jobs with the city fire department. There are no Negroes in the department.

Board Director Lonnie Cox said the applications were placed on file and if the applicants are qualified they will be considered along with a list of others when a vacancy occurs.

Blast Out Of Town Cops For City

By BALM L. LEAVELL, JR.

Police Supt. O. W. Wilson, backed by Mayor Daley is going all out to have provisions of the civil service law scrapped so the police department can recruit new personnel on a nationwide scale. This means that a Mississippi deputy sheriff with all his inherent prejudices against Negroes will be able, if he passes tests and otherwise qualifies, will be able to become a member of Chicago's police force and further complicate the delicate, explosive Negro vs. white situation here.

Similarly, Negro hating personnel from the bowels of Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina would be eligible candidates for Wilson's police department thus presenting new dangers of adjustment of attitudes in law enforcement in a city that has remained a powder keg of racial conflict ever since the 1919 race riot.

Moreover the very idea is an insult to the intelligence and pride of Chicago's more than 4 million citizens of all races and colors to even think about seeking police officers from other cities while the city produces thousands of potential candidates each year among its high school and college graduates.

At a time when widespread unemployment threatens the economic structure of the city, the very though of going elsewhere for additional policemen seems the height of folly. Mayor Daley, trying to put over Wilson's program, claims that outside recruitment is being considered only for "specific talents for specific jobs."

The Mayor, declaring that citizens along with policemen and officials of their organizations — have the wrong idea about Wilson's plan to bring in outside policemen, said such recruiting would "probably" be limited to graduates of police academies or outstanding members of other police departments.

Carey Raps Program

But Frank Carey, president of the Chicago Patrolmen's Assn., charged vehemently, "That's a lot of hogwash. We have enough fine people in the city to fill any job or any vacancy in the police department. Does the Mayor think we Chicagoans have enough sense to elect him but not enough sense to fill the jobs?"

The New Crusader believes Wilson and the mayor are dead wrong in this endeavor and considers the situation so dangerous to the morale of the police department that it is calling on all elected Negro leaders to join forces in fighting it. Negroes serving in the legislature at Springfield as well as the six aldermen in the city council must speak up in opposition to this unwise step.

Our Leaders Must Act

From Congressman William L. Dawson, powerful commiteeman of the second ward regular Democratic organization, our elected representatives down the line must be heard on this issue. That means Alderman William H. Harvey (2d); Ralph Metcalfe (3d); Claude W. B. Holman (4th); Robert H. Miller 6th), Kenneth Campbell (20th) and Benjamin F. Lewis (24), — should coordinate efforts to defeat the proposal along with State Sen. Fred Smith, State Representatives William H. Robinson, Corneal A. Davis, James Y. Carter, Kenneth Armstrong, J. Horace Gardner, Cecil A. Partee, Elwood P. Graham and U.S. Rep. Barratt O'Hara.

At the time, civic and religious organizations in the community must add their voices of protest against any setup that will bring outsiders to Chicago to help enforce the law because there are hundreds of Negro young men who could qualify for the police department along with the whites. Let's keep every possible Chicago job in Chicago!

CROSSING GUARD Sally Ward, still right on the job, takes letters from her mail-box at 4721 S. Vincennes ave. Photo by Bell

Lady Guard Catches Thief

A mail nailed with other people's mail now languishes in jail due to the cool alertness of Police Crossing Guard Sally Ward, 4721 S. Vincennes.

Mrs. Ward, a young divorcee, was returning from her morning shift Feb. 23 as a guard at 45th and S. Parkway, near the Forestville School, when she saw a stranger riffling through a handful of mail he'd taken from the 1st floor box in her apartment. She stood and watched him through the glass door for a few minutes.

He jumped when she entered and walked away with the mail. When he passed the first floor apartment, she challenged him and asked where he lived.

The man pretended he lived in a third floor apartment but by adroit questioning about the tenants whom she knew slightly she realized he was lying.

"You don't live up there at all, and you need to be questioned," she said firmly, as she recounted the experience to the Defender.

Thereupon she marched him out of the building, wondering meanwhile how she could get him to the nearest police call box to use her call key; when a cruising squad car approached. She flagged the car, and the man ran back into the building, it was later learned, to drop nearly 10 pieces of stolen mail back of the radiator.

When the police and Mrs. Ward turned him over to postal authorities the man was identified as Charles A. Davis, who had served three past sentences for mail theft and forgery of a U S check. In 1943 he served five years.

On March 6, 1961, Davis was sentenced in federal court to one year for stealing mail.

Police surmise that Davis went willingly with Mrs. Ward as she was wearing her uniform, and he may not have realized she was unarmed.

FELLOW GRADUATES William E. Bryant, 8846 Wabash ave., and his "partner," Rex II, relax after exercises of Police Canine Patrol unit. Chicago police department inaugurated the unit with a graduation ceremony at Buckingham Fountain Plaza. Rex II is owned by Mr. and Mrs. John King, 446 W. 136th pl., Riverdale. Bryant is the only Negro member of six man-dog teams. (Photo by Rubin Goldman).

Chicago Selects 23 New Negro Police Sergeants

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-14-61
The New Crusader
Chicago, Ill.
3-3-61
Sat. 1-14-61
P. 14

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Twenty-three Negroes were among 300 officers sworn in last week as sergeants in the Chicago police force.

This brings the total of Negroes with the rank of sergeant to approximately 35, the largest number in the history of the department. There is only one Negro police captain here, Kinzie Blueitt, and no Negro lieutenant.

THE NUMBER of top-ranking Negro police officers in Chicago is the lowest of any of the nation's four largest metropolitan centers. New York, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia outrank the Windy City in Negro police officer promotions.

Last week's promotions were made from a civil service eligibility list. Those promoted will receive base pay of $6,380, as compared with $5,280 for patrolmen. After four years, the new sergeants can earn $7.776.

NEW DEAL FOR NEGRO COPS

We are rightfully excited over what is going on in Chicago's Police Department. That is, we are happy at the way the new deal Police Commissioner O. W. Wilson Promised when he first took over from Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor is working out where Negro policemen are concerned.

Our latest information is to the effect that nearly 40 Negro cops are now sergeants. A year ago there were only five and that quintet was being decimated by retirement.

In the 10,000 plus department are more than 1,100 Negro patrolmen. More are being added as new personnel from recent examinations are given the oath and put to work.

It will be recalled that when Supt. Wilson was asked if there would be any opportunity for advancement for Negro policemen under his administration, his answer was vigorously affirmative.

He said in effect that the decades old practices of discrimination and segregation based on race and color would be gone with the wind in his regime.

For he promised Mayor Daley he would build a modern, hard-hitting, effective police force on the ruins of the old scandal-ridden, "Private Club" that was operating when he was called in from his university professorship in California. Under the old order, the highest Negro brass was and still is Capt. Kinzie Blueitt, commanding officer of the fifth district at 4801 S. Wabash Avenue.

There were no Negro lieutenants and there seemed scant chance that the five or six colored sergeants would be augmented because of the O'Connor "rating system" and Civil Service Commission politics which operated to bar black men from any type of advancement at all. The bureaus in the main operated on the lilywhite policy. Discouraged Negro personnel was hopeless, made so because of the "Religious" setup that dominated the old police department and made it all but impossible for any Negro to move up the line.

Today, under Supt. Wilson's enlightened program, there are for the first time, four new Negro Deputy Police Inspectors. And it does the Negro heart good to see these four young patrolmen, upped to their positions of authority by Supt. Wilson wearing their gold badges and braid and being accorded the respect due their rank by policemen of all races and colors. In case you don't know their names, they are Inspectors Leroy Stephens, William Howell, Thurlow Simons and Hamp McMichaels.

And Supt. Wilson isn't piling all his Negro ranking cops into Prairie Ave., Wabash Ave. and Maxwell St. stations as did O'Connor. Wilson has his new Negro deputy inspectors and new Negro sergeants scattered about the city where they are needed as it should be. And don't think that what he is doing isn't having the proper effect among the rest of the Negro policemen.

Everywhere you go, you hear our policemen talking about "studying" for the next sergeants exams or sergeants talking about burning the midnight oil to get ready for the forthcoming lieutenants examinations. "We've finally got our big chance." as one said. "Before Supt. Wilson there was absolutely nothing in sight for us. Now we've got careers ahead of us and most of the fellows are going to make the most of this opportunity."

With the Wilson "miracles" changing almost overnight the attitude toward the job of most policemen, white and Negro, the city can look forward to some real law enforcement, the breaking up of organized crime and the enforcement of the law based on law and not on race or color. As it stands now, it won't be long before Chicago can boast of having five or six Negro police captains along with 25 or 30 lieutenants and as many as 50 or 60 sergeants. Wilson has opened the door!

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill-
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CHECK FOR $1,000 is presented Mrs. Jewel Flowers, 3249 W. 16th st., widow of policeman William A. Flowers, who was shot to death in October 1960 by Emanuel Barker, 2673 W. Washington blvd., whom Flowers was attempting to arrest. Making presentation on behalf of Chicago Patrolmen's Association is Frank Carey, association president. Looking on are couple's two young sons, William, jr., 12, and Rolland, 8, Flowers, who had an outstanding record as a patrolman, had been cited by Superintendent Orlando W. Wilson shortly before his death.

Kansas policeman makes captain

KANSAS CITY, Kans. — Boston Daniels recently became the first of his race here to be promoted to the rank of captain. His promotion came after only two years as a lieutenant.

A veteran of over 10 years with the force, several years ago Daniels and his detective partner, Mack Stapels, each received a $1,000 reward from the U.S. Government for solving a branch post office robbery.

Also, Captain Daniels was voted "Man of the Year" by the Woman's Division of Wyandotte Chamber of Commerce a few years ago.

Active in Strangers Rest Baptist Church, his wife, Rosemary, is in charge of cosmetology at Sumner High School.

Kansas City Gets First Police Captain

KANSAS CITY, Kans. — (ANP) — First Negro to be promoted to rank of captain in the police department here is Boston Dainels who was elevated to lieutenant two years ago. He formerly was in the detective division.

Several years ago Daniels and his detective partner, Mack Staples solved the robbery of a branch postoffice an deach received $1,000 reward from the U. S. government.

The new officer has been in the department more than ten years.

Active in Strangers Rest Baptist church he has worked in all of the community fund drives and was chosen "Man of the Year" by the women's division of Wayandotte Chamber of Commerce a few years ago.

NEW BEAT — Baltimore's traffic division becomes integrated on Monday when Officer Edward J. Tilghman, 851 N. Bentalou St., starts his duty as a motorcycle patrolman. Officer Tilghman joined the police department four years and four months ago and served out of Southwestern and Western Police districts before entering the police academy for traffic training on June 22.

Boston's Negro Influx From Mid-Atlantic States Rated High in Skills

A close observer of racial relations in Boston says "something very peculiar" is happening here in terms of the city's Negro and his relation to the metropolitan community.

The peculiar trend, according to J. Westbrook McPherson, director of the Greater Boston Urban League, stems from a steady migration of southern Negroes to Boston during the past 10 years.

Studies undertaken by the Urban League and co-operating agencies have detected an influx of Negro high-school and college graduates noticeably missing in earlier decades.

The new migration may be making inroads in other major northern cities, too, Mr. McPherson says, but its impact upon Boston holds a special significance for the Hub's future.

"It's not so much the unwashed and unlearned we find coming to Boston, but a lot more middle class and white-collar workers."

Another Urban League official, Robert B. Coard, offers a two-fold explanation.

"To begin with Boston is neither a terminal point nor a stopping off point from the South geographically. It's a sort of out-of-the-way place.

"This means that the southern Negro coming to Boston has to want to come here.

"Now the fact that in 10 years—from 1950 to 1960—the Boston Negro population jumped 57 per cent while a white exodus of 15 per cent took place jointly accounts for the Negro's slice of the community pie being enlarged from 5 per cent to 9.1 per cent.

"If you consider total Negro population here against that of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, or Detroit, it seems like a drop in the bucket.

"But look at the migration from a percentage viewpoint and you see an imposing figure.

"That leads to the second point—motivation.

"Southern Negro migrants to Boston are coming largely from the middle-Atlantic states — from the Carolinas, rather than from the real Deep South.

"They are largely urbanized. They are not at the lowest scale. They are generally semi-skilled. They've gone through high school and sometimes college.

"Some are former servicemen who have been stationed in the area and want to stay here.

"Some are lured here by relatives and friends.

"Seldom do whole families come at once. An individual will migrate here, get adjusted, and then send for other members of the family.

"Generally they're not on the bottom rung of the ladder.

"And they want to get ahead.

"In this area with a call for technology, they may have that chance.

"Their problems will be those of orientation and adjustment."

The Boston Negro, employment statistics confirm, is at less disadvantage in seeking and maintaining employment than his counterpart in Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Thus his adjustment is not so difficult.

In Boston, during the recent months of widespread unemployment, for instance only 5 per cent of the Negro community was estimated to be unemployed compared to a slightly lower 4.5 per cent figure for the city as a whole.

In industrialized Detroit, for contrast, the Negro population was laid off at a ratio of between two and three Negroes to each white employee.

Boston unemployment figures, it should be added, are subject to a certain margin of error when racial statistics are attempted. State law prevents employers or state agencies from entering mention of an employee's race on their records. Consequently, research groups like the Urban League must rely on nose-count information supplied by co-operating individuals and agencies.

The Urban League's industrial relations secretary, John E. Venson, cites Boston's highly diversified economy as a factor in the Negro's favor.

The employment climate is more conducive to the semi-skilled Negro, and in Boston their number is increasing, he says.

"Boston used to be somewhere to escape to from something worse in the Southern Negro's mind," Mr. McPherson adds.

"It was as bad as any place in the North.

"Now the mainstream of feeling is beginning to change.

"Educated Negroes migrating from the South have been shocked at their race's complacency and lack of leadership.

"Now their influx should produce direction for our Negroes and strengthen their place in the community.

"The future migration — with more and more educated for leadership—we expect to be more of a solution than a grievance to add to present problems.

"This will come with gains in political affluence and at other pressure points."

"The migration," says Mr. McPherson, "is not expected to wane.

"The Negro with initiative used to be forced out of the South by living conditions there.

"He's not being forced today.

"Now the pull is coming from the North.

"He has an incentive to migrate to a city like Boston.

"I expect that he's going to keep on coming."

Whites Gaining In Mississippi

Negroes Still Dominate Population In 29 Counties

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2. — Mississippi's white population increased from 54.54 per cent in 1950 to 57.74 per cent under the 1960 census, while that for Negroes dropped from 45.29 per cent to 42.04 per cent, a breakdown released Thursday by Secretary of State Heber Ladner disclosed.

Population of other races, including Indians, Chinese and Japanese, increased slightly or from .17 per cent in 1950 to .22 per cent in 1960.

Shift In Grenada

The release showed that Negroes outnumber whites in 29 of the 82 counties, a loss of two counties from the 1950 census. Switching into the majority white population column were Grenada and Warren Counties.

In 1950, Negroes made up 52.1 per cent of the population in Grenada County, which now shows a white margin of 50.7 per cent. Warren County went from 50.6 per cent Negroes in 1950 to 53.3 per cent whites in 1960.

A breakdown of the 1960 total, with 1950 in parenthesis, shows:

Whites, 1,257,546 (1,188,429); Negroes, 915,743 (986,707), and others, 4,852 (3,778).

The 1960 total population of Mississippi was 2,178,141, a loss of 773 from the 1950 population of 2,178,914.

County Totals Given

Counties with more Negroes than whites under the 1960 census are:

Amite, 8,440 to 7,130; Bolivar, 36,663 to 17,521; Carroll, 6,492 to 4,677; Claiborne, 8,239 to 2,600; Clay, 9,717 to 9,214; Coahoma, 31,440 to 14,630; Copiah, 14,058 to 12,992; Desoto, 14,625 to 9,248.

Holmes, 19,488 to 7,595; Humphreys, 13,300 to 5,758; Issaquena, 2,399 to 1,176; Jasper, 8,437 to 8,402; Jefferson, 7,652 to 2,489; Jeff Davis, 7,408 to 6,126; Kemper, 7,212 to 4,828.

Leflore, 30,307 to 16,699; Madison, 23,630 to 9,267; Marshall, 17,239 to 7,264; Noxubee, 12,064 to 4,724; Panola, 16,216 to 12,565; Quitman, 13,254 to 7,715; Sharkey, 7,459 to 3,247.

Sunflower, 30,855 to 14,730; Tallahatchie, 15,400 to 8,580; Tate, 10,439 to 7,696; Tunica, 13,315 to 3,505; Washington, 43,097 to 35,239; Wilkinson, 9,428 to 3,807 and Yazoo, 18,759 to 12,862.

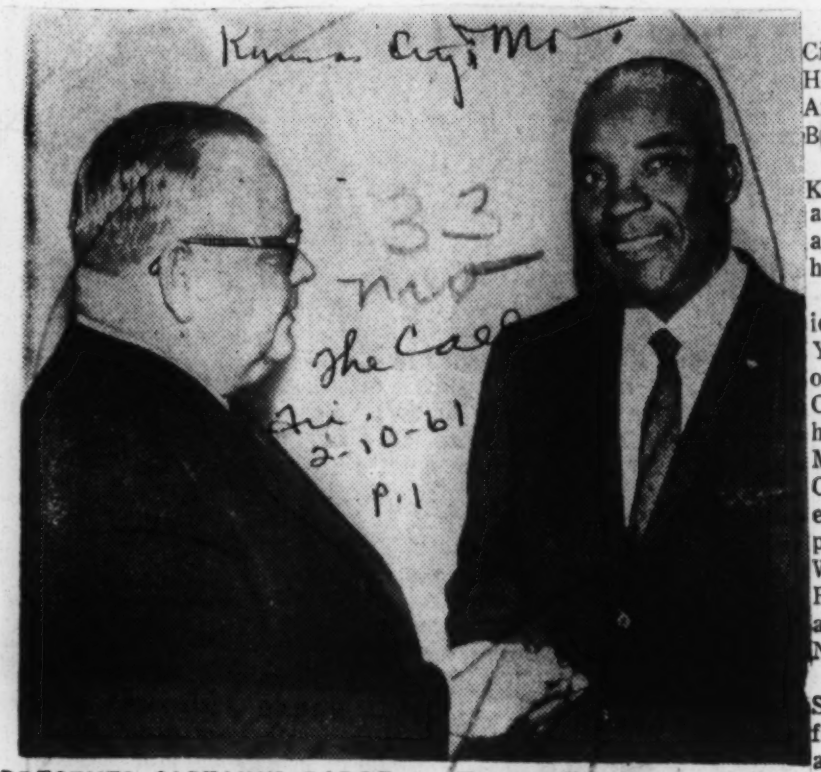
Names Negro Fire Chief

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (ANP) —A second Negro last week was promoted to battalion chief in the fire department in Kansas City. He is Capt. Ralph Daniel, brother of Raymond T. Daniel who was named to the same position two weeks ago.

He has been with the fire department for 16½ years, starting as a motor driver in 1946. He was later transferred to station No. 11 in 1947.

In 1953 he was given a year's leave of absence to go to Liberia to organize fire departments for the government of that country. He trained 46 men in Monrovia, the capital and organized small departments in smaller settlements.

Chief Daniel is a native of Muskogee, Okla., but moved to Tulsa, Okla., when a small boy. He has been a resident in Kansas City for 28 years.



PRESENTS CAPTAIN'S BADGE. — Kansas City Kansas Police Chief John Theroff presents a captain's badge to Lt. Boston Daniels, making him the highest ranking Negro police officer in the city and state of Kansas. He was promoted Jan. 26 by Mayor Paul F. Mitchum.

Appointed First Negro Police Captain In KCK

The state of Kansas has its first Negro police captain with the appointment January 26 of Lieutenant Boston Daniels to the rank of captain on the Kansas City, Kas., police department.

The promotion was announced by Kansas City, Kas., Mayor Paul F. Mitchum at a meeting of the city commissioners, along with the appointments of two white officers to the rank of captain.

Called into the office of Mayor Mitchum in the presence of Police Chief John Theroff, Captain Daniels was commended for "outstanding work" since he has been a member of the department and his "willingness to work."

As a captain, the officer will be in charge of other officers.

"I have worked long hours but I have never regretted it because I enjoy my work," Captain Daniels said. He commended Mayor Mitchum and Chief Theroff for "having enough confidence in me to make me a captain."

Captain Daniels joined the Kansas City, Kas., police department in 1944 as a "rookie patrolman." He worked seven and one-half years as a plainclothes officer in the Minnesota Avenue shopping district.

On January 15, 1950, he was promoted to a detective and on January 1, 1958, was advanced to the rank of police lieutenant.

During his career as a police lieutenant, he worked with many officers and was given credit for having secured confessions from defendants in several of the prominent criminal cases in Kansas City, Kas.

Among his outstanding achievements as a police officer was the establishment of the identity of three men who abducted and raped an 18-year-old girl in Kansas City, Kas., September 10, 1959.

Native Of Arkansas

Captain Daniels came to Kansas City, Kas., from Foreman, Ark. He was educated at Pine Bluff, Ark., A. and M. college now called Branch Normal in Arkansas.

His first work in Kansas City, Kas., was a filling station attendant for the James Oil company, and later a Pullman porter until he joined the police department.

A community man, Captain Daniels was appointed "Man of the Year" by the Women's Auxiliary of Wyandotte County Chamber of Commerce several years ago. He has served as chairman of the March of Dimes for Wyandotte County for 13 years. He is on the executive board of the United Campaign Fund; one of the workers of Wyandotte County Chapter of the Red Cross; a 32nd degree Mason a member of Orient Consistory No. 19.

He is an active member of Strangers Rest Baptist church; affiliated with Widow's Son lodge, and a member of Trouveur club. He has served as a major in the N. A. A. C. P. membership drive; worked with the Children's Home; serves on the board of directors of Sumner Recreation Center.

He and his wife, the former Rose Mary Smith, reside at 639 Parallel avenue. She is a member of the faculty of the Sumner high school's cosmetology department.

Two white officers promoted to captain were Detectives Walter Millstead and Gaylord Brown.

33 1961

Alston named first fire dispatcher

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Charles W. Alston, Jr., 37, of 281 Forrest St., last week was named chief fire alarm dispatcher of the Jersey City Fire Department. He is believed to be the only colored person in the country holding such a position.

Mr. Alston's appointment was announced July 3 by William F. Peters, newly named director of fire safety.

Mr. Alston joined the Jersey City Fire Department, and went to the fire alarm dispatcher's office in 1957.

* * *

IN HIS NEW position, Mr. Alston directs the movement of all the fire department equipment in the city.

A veteran of World War II, Mr. Alston is a graduate of Jersey City's Lincoln High School and Howard University, where he majored in political science.

He is married to the former Constance E. Shaw of Long Island. They have three children, Brenda, 13, Carolyn, 10, and Charles, 3rd, 7.

Ex-Marine is trooper

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

TRENTON, N. J. — A 23-year-old former U.S. Marine, Paul D. McLemore, became the first colored candidate to graduate from the State Police Academy in West Trenton, last Friday in a class of 32.

Witnessing the historic graduation were his wife, the former Nancy L. Jackson of East Orange, and their one - year - old daughter, Gabrielle; Harold J. Ashby, who also made history some years ago as the state's first colored Parole Board chairman, a position he still holds; and Mrs. Madaline A. Williams, former Assemblywoman, who was elected register of deeds in Essex County a year ago.

The new State Trooper will be assigned to the operations section of Division Headquarters for the time being.

HE WAS EMPLOYED as a machinist at the Celanese Plastic Company in Paterson, spent four years in the Marine Corps and graduated from the East Buffalo High School, Buffalo, N.Y.

In addressing the State Police graduates, Attorney General David D. Furman said:

"This is a momentous day for the New Jersey State Police.

"We are all Americans, but we come from many races, origins and areas of the Old World.

"One of the great races comprising 20 per cent of the New Jersey population has not before today been represented in the State Police. This has been a bitter loss for the State.

NEW JERSEY

"The graduation today of a colored State Trooper confirms that all candidates are placed on their merit in the qualifying examinations, and in the rigorous 16-week training course. That is the right way."

Among ranking officials of the State Police who congratulated Trooper McLemore were:

Col. Joseph D. Rutter, superintendent; Major D. R. Capello, deputy superintendent, and Major T. F. Forkin, executive officer.

NEW STATE TROOPER —Paul Dean McLemore, 23, (right) of Paterson is being congratulated by Col Joseph D. Rutter, superintendent of New Jersey State Police, upon his graduation, last week, from the State Police Academy in West Trenton. He is an ex-Marine. Others shown (left to right) are Major T. F. Forkin, Attorney General David Furman and Major D. R. Capello.

New York Organization Spearheading Move

Negro Police Body in the Making

NEW YORK—A national body of Negro policemen and law enforcement officers is in the making, aimed at consolidating the gains made by Negro police organizations in the North and the South. Calvin Allen, president of the Guardians Association of the Police Department of the City of New York, is spearheading the formation of the first International Council of Negro Policemen.

He said the aim is "to solidify gains, exchange ideas and ideals, and seek greater advancement."

The constitution and by-laws of the organization have been drawn up and its first slate of officers elected: Calvin Allen, Guardians Assocation, president; Charles Jackson, LeBastions Inc., Jersey City, N.J., vice president; Charles Cooper of the same organization, secretary, and Calvin Clarke of the Cerberean Society, NYC., treasurer.

THE COUNCIL is primarily concerned with improving the plight of Negro police, advancing all qualified officers, securing equal consideration for its members and seeking complete integration of its members in their respective departments.

The new council has seven affiliate organizations, representing more than 2500 police officers. Affiliates are NYC Guardian Association, L. I. Guardians, NY CTA police, the Cerbereans Society, NY CHA Police, the Praetorian Society, Connecticut-Conn. Guardians, Jersey City, N.J.; LeBastions Inc. Newark, N.J., Bronze Shield. Many police from towns in Westchester County, N.Y., have sent observers to council meetings and have shown great interest in becoming members, the organizers say.

The council has announced that it welcomes any information of police organizations that are interested in becoming members of the council. All leads furnished will be quickly and fully followed up by letter and personal contact.

Members of the council are planning an ambitious recruiting campaign and contacts have been made with police organizations as far South as Georgia and as Far West as Chicago.

INSPECTORS PROMOTED — Inspector Allen E. Ballard (second from left) and Inspector Robert J. Selfridge were promoted to Chief Inspectors in the police department Thursday. The oath was administered by Mayor Richardson Dilworth at City Hall as Police Commissioner Albert N. Brown and Donald C. Wagner, managing director of the city of Philadelphia, look on.

Ballard promoted

PHILADELPHIA

At special ceremonies in City Hall on Thursday Inspector Allen B. Ballard, a career officer in the police department, was advanced to the rank of chief inspector along with Robert J. Selfridge with the oath being administered by Mayor Richardson Dilworth.

Both men were promoted from the chief inspector civil service list compiled by competitive examination. Selfridge headed the list, with Ballard second.

Ballard, 55, will take command of the department community relations program, a new post which has been established on recommendation of Mayor Dilworth. Selfridge, 40, will become chief inspector of administration, which has been vacant since Howard R. Leary was appointed deputy police commissioner for administration in April, 1956.

The department has two other chief inspectors, Albert J. Trimmer, who commands uniformed forces, and Harry G. Fox, head of the detective division. The position pays $9,164 - $11,487 annually.

Ballard currently commands the north-central police division. He has been a police officer since 1941 and an inspector since 1954. Selfridge, commander of the east police division, joined the force in 1942 and made inspector in 1954.

* * *

IN HIS NEW POSITION, Ballard will report directly to the police commissioner and have jurisdiction over 22 district community relations officers, the 715 women employed as school-crossing guards, the traffic safety education unit and the human relations unit.

He will serve as liaison between the commissioner and the Commission on Human Relations, Fellowship Commission, Health and Welfare Council, Crime Prevention Association and similar agencies.

It will be Ballard's respinsibility to handle all types of human relations and racial police problems and recommend appropriate action.

A GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA Union University, Ballard long has been active in community affairs and has done advanced study Temple, Rutgers, and the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Local and State government. He started as a special investigator in the old Department of Public Safety in 1941 and was appointed a patrolman in January, 1952. He advanced to sergeant lieutenant and deputy inspector in 1953.

Philadelphian Promoted To Lieutenant

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — A 33-year-old Philadelphia policeman was recently promoted to rank of lieutenant.

Chester Gethers, a former army helicopter pilot, joined the Philadelphia Police Department in 1954, after he was discharged with the rank of captain.

He took courses in local and State Government and police-community relations at the University of Penn and at Michigan State University. Upon being graduated from the Police Academy he was assigned to the 35th district.

FILLED VARIOUS POSTS

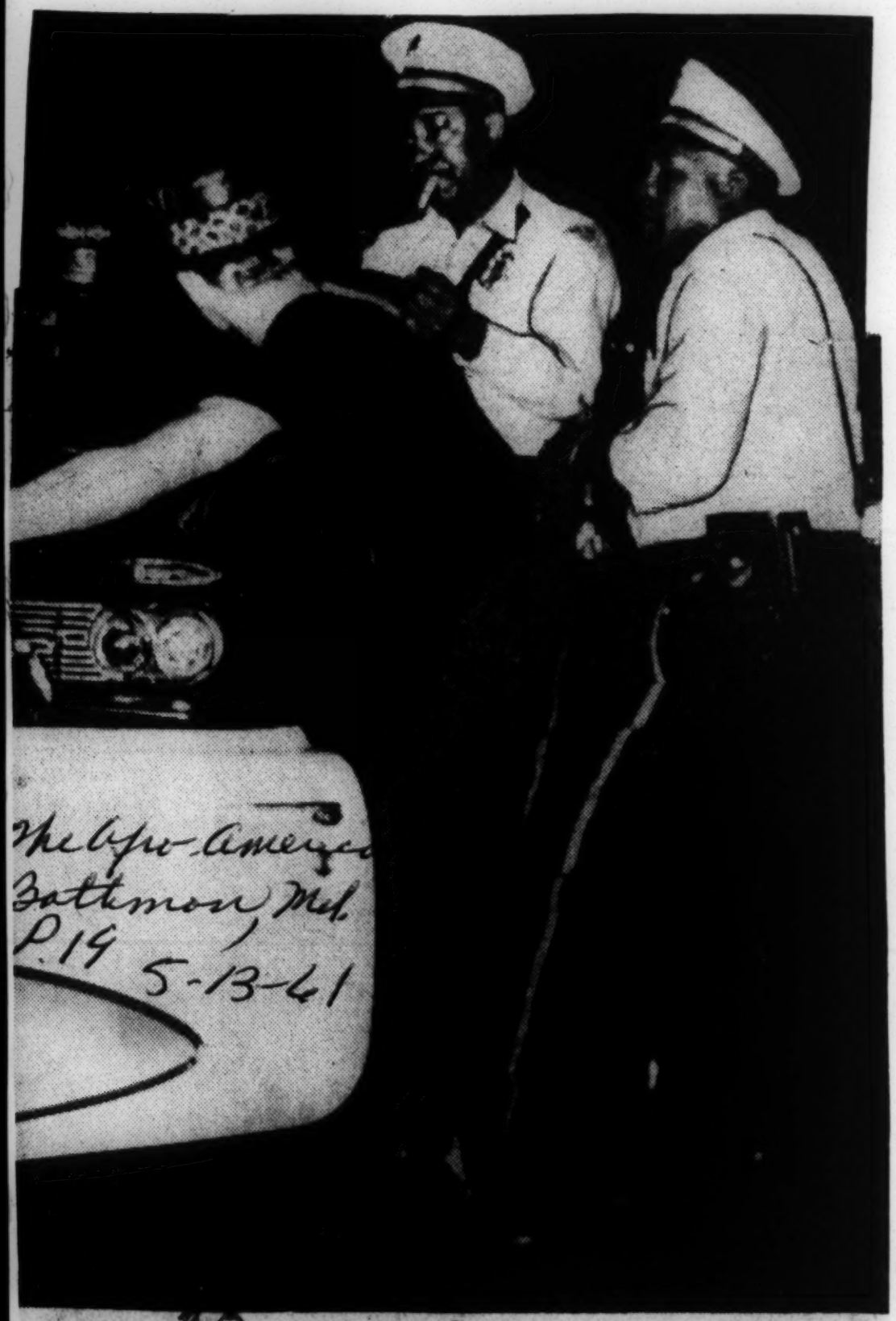
Succeeding assignments found him in the Criminal Records Department in City Hall, in the Crime Lab and upon his promotion to sergeant in 1958, was given a squad in the Homicide Bureau. From this unit he was transferred to the Juvenile Aid Division as sergeant and then shifted to the Police Academy on State Road.

He and his wife, Gladys, private secretary to Dr. Norman R. Ingram, deputy commissioner of health, are the parents of two boys, Gary, 8, and Guy, 6. They attend Zion Baptist Church.

Lt. Gethers is currently attending special classes with the Juvenile Aid Division dealing with traffic control and the preparing of reports.

Birmingham World Birmingham, Ala.

WALKING THEIR BEAT—(Left to right) Patrolmen George S. West and Arthur Murphy, Jr. are a part of the latest addition to the Memphis Police Department. Seven Negroes have been added to the force to bring the total to 17 according to Inspector Manning of the detective squad.



The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
P. 19 5-13-61

HOLD THY TONGUE — In Houston, Texas, an unidentified student is literally dragged from his car by Texas State Police after giving the officers a smart-alack reply to their questions at a roadblock on the sea wall at Galveston. The student received a jail sentence for his misplaced wit.

FIRST IN RICHMOND — First of his race to serve as a captain in the Richmond (Virginia) Fire Bureau, Harvey S. Hicks (right) presents a lieutenant's hat to Arthur L. Page who became a lieutenant at the same time Hicks was promoted to captain. Both men were appointed to the fire department in the summer of 1950, being assigned to Engine Company No. 9 at Fifth and Duval Sts.